

To the Democracy of Tennessee: By direction of the State Democratic Executive Committee, you are hereby notified to assemble in convention, at the capitol in Nashville, on Wednesday, June 12, 1884, at 12 o'clock m., for the following purpose, to wit: To nominate a candidate for Governor; to nominate three candidates for Railroad Commissioners; to appoint delegates (and alternates) to the National Democratic Convention to be held at Chicago, Ill., July 8, 1884, for the State at large, and two for each Congressional district; to nominate two electors for the State at large, and one for each Congressional district, and to transact such other business as may be necessary.

To this end, the Chairman of the County Conventions throughout the State are hereby notified to convene their respective committees, and call conventions of the members of their counties, irrespective of party differences, to appoint delegates to the said convention to be held on the 12th day of June. J. J. VERREES, Chairman. J. F. HILLMAN, Secretary. Nashville, April 18, 1884.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. To the Democrats of Montgomery County: You are hereby notified to assemble in convention, at the Court House in Clarksville, on Saturday, June 15, 1884, a. m., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention which meets at Nashville on the 12th day of June. All Democrats throughout the county, irrespective of party differences, are requested to assemble at their respective places on the respective days, at 3 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, May 24th, and appoint delegates to the County Convention. By order of the Democratic Executive Committee, CHAS. W. TYLER, Chairman.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE TARIFF.

Though tariff discussion has been quieted in Congress for the time being no one can suppose that the tariff as an issue has been eliminated from the coming campaign. It has been brought too prominently before the public and has taken too strong a hold on the popular mind to be thrust aside at the eleventh hour. Political issues are not chosen by the opposing sides as subjects are selected for debate in political parties to take them up or lay them down at their pleasure. The fact is, issues make parties, and parties have little to do with the creation of issues.

It is this fact that is disturbing the Democracy party. The agitation of the tariff has undoubtedly divided the Democracy, as to that issue, though the party is still strongly cemented in all those tenets that has made it the opponent of Republicanism. Can the breach be healed? and if not, can the Democracy make an effectual fight while divided in a matter of such paramount importance? With Randall and Dana pulling one way in the East and Morrison and Vinton opposing their efforts in the West, how can the Democracy ever get out of the quagmire? The Democracy can't afford to split on the tariff or any other issue. The saying that a house divided against itself cannot stand, has a truer application in politics than elsewhere.

A permanent split in the party at this crisis would mean party disintegration and a continued lease on power by the Republicans. It would portend a virtual breaking up of the opposition to the party that has long held the control of the Government and would license that party to pursue unchecked its corrupt career. But the split has already come. The Democrats are divided and the man most in demand is the consummate tactician who has the skill and requisite diplomacy to bring the opposing factions together. This can only be done by effecting a compromise and persuading the extremists to mutual concessions.

Such a course offers the only hope of success to the Democracy, if it is not the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the party. We believe that the vast bulk of Democrats can easily be brought to accept such a compromise, and the implacables of both extremes will be forced to come to terms when their bickerings have been ignored by the masses.

We believe that a common standing ground on the tariff question can be found for all Democrats without a sacrifice of principle by any, because the differences that prevail are really not so great as they have been made to appear. The Democratic party is committed to tariff reform and cannot recede from that position. There are few if any Democrats who are satisfied with the tariff as it now stands, and all Democrats are opposed to the Republican idea of protection for protection's sake. The manner and tendency of the reform is the matter that creates dissension, and certainly a platform could be constructed that would not greatly violate the views of either faction on this point. A restoration of the doctrine of a tariff for revenue only is strongly opposed by a large faction and its adoption by the Chicago convention would be a notice to quit to a considerable portion of the party.

Something less extreme must be adopted and we believe that the desired expression of opinion to effect the needed reconciliation will be the Ohio tariff plank.

We are inclined to think some kind of a dog law is going to be so forcibly demanded of the next Legislature in this State that there will be no chance for the Solons to dodge the question. Tennessee is so well adapted to sheep raising that the intelligent farmers of the State will not long be content with having that useful industry interfered with by the howling curs that infest the country. There would be no use in legislation that has in view the entire extermination of the canine tribe. Such a consummation would not be desirable if it were possible. As long as men inhabit this globe dogs are likely to be found here too, and no one can successfully deny the assertion that a good dog is a good thing. What we want in Tennessee is something that will curtail the number of worthless and ill-fated curs. The legislature must devise the means to get rid of them. The sheep raiser, too, must be given greater liberties in the protection of his flocks against canine ravages.

LORD BACON once observed that reading maketh a full man, but when we see a citizen in this condition these days we commonly ascribe it to Cincinnatus pine top or some leverage of a similar nature.

WOOL GROWERS.

The National mass meeting of Wool Growers assembled in Chicago Monday. 134 delegates were present and 100 resolutions and territories were represented. The committee on resolutions made a report, which, after speaking of the injustice inflicted by the act of congress of March, 1883, went on to declare:

First—That by the census returns of 1880 there were 1,020,000 flock-masters, and there is no state where this industry is not pursued. Second—That the product of wool for the year 1883 reached 320,000,000 pounds, and its value was more than \$100,000,000 and that the value of mutton resulting from the sheep slaughtered for food was over \$30,000,000.

Third—That sheep husbandry is an important factor in the prosperity of the agricultural pursuits, and that the system of agriculture will be embarrassed; our capacity for the production of meats, breadstuffs, and other articles required by our civilization will necessarily be diminished, and we can not afford to lose a nation, to endanger its growth, and cultural pursuit which adds each year directly \$150,000,000 to the nation's wealth, and has invested in the wool industry \$500,000,000 of capital, and which contributes indirectly so extensively to the nation's prosperity.

Fourth—That the act of 1883 reducing the duties on foreign wools has seriously injured, and, if continued, will in the future diminish, the production of wool and sheep in the United States, and this assertion we sustain by the facts.

It is the fact of 1883 caused a loss of over \$16,000,000 to the wool growers as compared with 1882, and predicts a much greater loss for 1884. It says that the climate and conditions in Australia will compel American producers to abandon sheep raising for other pursuits.

A series of resolutions were adopted of which the following may be taken as a specimen: Resolved, That we repudiate the doctrine of the tariff as a fallacious and impracticable theory, sustained largely by the money of foreign capitalists, and that we demand a free market for the sale and consumption of goods produced where labor is cheap and money abundant; and we regard as a fundamental principle of our theory the theory of those manufacturers who claim that raw material shall be free.

Resolved, That we demand that the labor required to produce the wool is less worthy of protection than the labor of the spinning, weaving, and finishing of the wool.

A platform was adopted which closed with the words: "And that we will not support any party or political candidate until it or he has clearly defined its position in favor of the restoration of said tariff."

A committee of three was appointed to draft an address to the wool-growers of the United States.

In the course of a speech at Knoxville, welcoming the New England editors to the South, the President of the Tennessee Press Association, Hon. B. A. Enloe of Jackson—referred to West Tennessee as "the land of the magnolia and the mockingbird."

For once the usually accurate editor of the Herald is himself mistaken. The writer of this paragraph has spent nearly all of his life in West Tennessee and can testify to the correctness of Brother Enloe's description of the country. Magnolias are almost as common in that section as cedars are about Lebanon.

The Grant Collapse. The most sensational failure among those that recently took place in New York was that of Grant, Ward & Co. The firm was composed of ex-President Grant, Ferdinand Ward, W. S. Grant, Jr., and James D. Fish, president of the Marion National Bank, which has also failed.

The liabilities of the firm is \$14,000,000, \$31,000,000 and the assets will not reach \$10,000,000. The property of the firm is largely real estate, including the Grant family. Ward was the managing man of the firm and all the obloquy resulting from the failure and its fraudulent aspect is charged to him.

Gen. Grant lost very heavily by the failure, but is still by no means an object of charity. The property settled on his wife brings an income of \$150,000 a year, and a bill has passed the Senate to put him on the retired list with \$19,000 a year. Besides all this, he has a trust fund of \$250,000, given him by Jay Gould and others which his creditors can't touch. The general is not likely to starve.

One of the liveliest little towns in Tennessee is Trenton. The spirit of enterprise is rife there and the town is growing rapidly. Last year a cotton seed oil mill was erected that proved a great success, and now a cotton factory is being put up. The latest improvement we have heard of is the building of gas works, which is one of the first steps that marks the merging of the small town into the city.

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modeling. Every man should be educated for the pursuit which he is to follow. Elementary agriculture should be taught in the public schools. The speaker said we sometimes hear of over production, but there could be no such thing as over production of farm products when large numbers of people die annually from actual starvation. It was not over production that caused depression in prices but lack of transportation facilities to carry the products to the people who needed them. For this reason railroads were of great benefit to farmers.

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FARMER'S CONVENTION.

Regular Meeting of the Montgomery County Association. The second quarterly meeting, for the present year, of the Montgomery County Farmers' Association took place at the Court House Monday. Owing to the fact that the farmers are now very busy preparing for the coming crop, the attendance was not large. This is to be much regretted, as the speeches made were of an unusually interesting character, and all farmers who failed to hear them missed a profitable treat.

President C. P. Warfield called the meeting to order and made the following well chosen and sensible remarks: Farmers of Montgomery County:—We assemble to-day to consider questions of great importance that must be legislated upon. Let our deliberations be governed by that spirit of unanimity, characteristic of our people, according to every legitimate industry, every right that belongs to them and extending to them all the encouragement we can, so far as is consistent with our interest.

At the same time we should promptly demand every right due the interest of agriculture, and our only hope of obtaining them is through organized effort properly directed. Here every farmer, no matter how modest he may be, has an opportunity of expressing his views, and he should not hesitate to do so, and thus we may avoid the errors often committed, and criticised and complained of, when inevitably too late. The greatest facilities for obtaining information and transporting produce are being rapidly developed and our country is about entering upon a career of prosperity hitherto unknown in the history of the world. Shall we longer sit stupidly by and permit our own calling to retard its progress by doing as we have too often done before—entrusted to the care of others indirectly interested, and uninformed as to its needs, the great interests of the agricultural classes? Or shall we agree upon some intelligent plan of action to be presented by our delegates, to be ratified or amended by our State Association and then to be presented to our State or National Legislatures for final settlement?

The following committee was then appointed to select delegates to the State convention at Nashville, June 12th: W. H. Killebrew, M. G. Wilcox, Dr. N. L. Northington and W. O. Brandon.

Hon. Joseph E. Washington, of Robertson county, was then introduced, and addressed the meeting. Mr. Washington is a fine type of the intelligent and progressive young farmer of Tennessee. He is a fluent speaker and his address, while clothed in good language was marked by well taken and carefully considered points. We shall attempt not even a synopsis of Mr. Washington's speech in the short space devoted to this article, but shall only mention some of the measures he advocated.

He thought that the National and State governments should provide a chemist whose duty it should be to analyze soils, fertilizers, &c. He had some very pointed remarks to make about our deficient road laws and the bad roads that prevail in Tennessee. The farmers had heard the demagogues and penny whistle politicians howl about the oppression of railroads, but the greatest obstacle that the farmers had to contend with was bad public roads. He favored a law that would provide for laying out roads in sections and letting out the contract to some competent person to keep them in repair. The people will never get good public roads until they tax themselves for the purpose.

The labor system of the country was very much demoralized on account of the unreliability of the average negro laborer and his disregard of the obligations of a contract. The most effectual remedy for this would be to educate the negro and give him a higher moral sense of duty. The speaker touched upon the dog question in lively style. He thought that all stray dogs ought to be declared outlaws and no action for damages should lie against the man who kills one. He didn't think Tennessee was ready for such a menialism as a no fence law would bring about, but he advocated a law that would require people to keep their dogs under control. He had a great deal to tell the farmers about oppressive monopolies, how to deal about protective tariff and free trade. The tariff was only an indirect system of taxation, but the greatest monopoly of the age and the one that most oppressed the farmers of this immediate section was the Regie contract system, by which tobacco was bought by several countries of Europe. The United States Government should do something looking to its abolishment.

MR. COCKRILL. Col. R. E. Cockrill, President of the State Farmers' Association, and a very distinguished agriculturist of Davidson county, was next introduced and addressed the meeting. Col. Cockrill's speech was mostly an appeal to the farmers for greater co-operation in order to advance their interest. He thought that agricultural interests were not properly and proportionately represented in the legislative bodies of the Government, State and National, and consequently agricultural interests were slighted. The United States should appropriate more money for agricultural purposes. With a larger agricultural population this Government spent less money for agricultural purposes than any other of the great nations of the earth. He quoted statistics in proof of this fact. The men in the Agricultural Bureau at Washington were not fit for the places they filled. They couldn't tell mullen from dog fennel. The bureau sends out noxious seeds. He had introduced the Canada thistle on his farm by planting seeds sent out from Washington.

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OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.) Although a large number of Congressmen attended the horse races held over the past week and many others went on an excursion to the battle-fields of Virginia, the House transacted a good deal of business in a quiet way. This District received some friendly legislation; the revenue bills of Messrs. Hewitt, Tucker, and O'Neill were introduced, and the bill providing a civil government for Alaska was passed. Work was completed on three regular appropriation bills, namely the Civil and Diplomatic; the Army and the District of Columbia. On Saturday the most important business was the passage of the bill extending the term of the Alabama claims commission to Dec. 3rd '85. The Senate passed the bill retiring Gen. Grant on full pay, the House bill loaning one million dollars to the New Orleans exposition, and discussed various other measures.

The McKinley-Wallace contested election case is to come up in the House to-day, and it is understood Hon. Frank Hurd will defend the claim of McKinley his greatest opponent on the Ways and Means committee, against the claim of Wallace, the Democratic contestant. The reason for this is that Mr. Wallace declared on the stump that he was a better protected man than McKinley, and that the tariff reformers say they prefer a Republican protectionist to increasing the element in their own party.

The chairman of the committee on Coinage was asked if any legislation would be proposed to meet the threatened financial panic. He replied, jocularly, "I don't know what can be done. It seems a panic will come no matter what we do. If we reduce taxation, we are told that it impairs protection, upsets many manufacturing interests, and a panic follows. If we devote the surplus in the Treasury to paying off the National debt, we are told that it destroys the national banks, contracts the currency, and produces a panic. We seem to be in a fix that legislation can't help us."

When the Diplomatic appropriation was up, and the proposed reduction of the salaries of our foreign representatives was being discussed, Congressman Curtin made a satisfactory speech. It was suggested by a remark from a member to the effect that only rich men could afford to accept these missions. The poor man had no chance abroad. Mr. Curtin said the House was no place to speak well of wealth, but an admirable place to defend poverty. He was afraid to say anything about riches here, everybody was so fond of the poor man. He never before found three hundred and twenty-five men together who were so uniformly of one mind. If you had not that affection for the poor man many of you might not be here. "Yet," continued he, "I think there are times when we could use the time of the Republic and attend to the public interests quite as well as when we exhaust our oratory, rhetoric and eloquence in defending the poor man as long as we are his friends."

The old fogey idea, that as long as the legislative branch of the government is in operation the Executive should keep it company, has given place to a more free and easy sort of etiquette, under this administration. The head of the war department is off to Lake Erie on a fishing frolic, and the head of the navy will probably start soon on a shooting excursion. It is a sorry sight to see a man in a military uniform, but there is no law at present which any Department can be detained, if it takes a notion to go.

This city of Monuments is about to have another colossal figure added to its memorial statues. It is that of Martin Luther, the great reformer. Since he lived before this nation was born, it is not strange that this should be the first statue erected in honor of the Atlantic coast. It will stand among the many equestrian and other military monuments in the Capital city, as the Lutherans, bearing testimony to the power of moral character. The bronze figure in flowing clerical drapery, stands on a pedestal of granite, and "Martin Luther" is the only inscription about the monument. The stars and stripes are now wound around the statue, which will be unveiled on Wednesday. Many of the clergy and members of that denomination have come from all parts of the country to be present, and there will be among the ceremonies, a procession of German organizations from Baltimore, Richmond and other places. Washington, May 20th, 1884.

A delegation of twenty-one wealthy Iowa farmers visited Nashville last week. They are traveling over the State looking for homes in Tennessee. They visited Columbia, and were royally entertained by the citizens, and they were largely surprised at the surprise at the ample provision made for negro education in Tennessee.

MR. METCALF was the last speaker. His speech was chiefly of fertilizers, on which subject he had been requested to make his address. He told of some very interesting experiments he had witnessed and demonstrated the advisability of a liberal use of manures.

THERE WAS A large meeting of business men in New York Tuesday night to endorse the administration of President Arthur. Present among those who attended was Henry Ward Beecher. Beecher is a rank free trader, but he clings to his Republican associations all the same, and we hear of no talk of kicking him or other free trade Republicans out of the party.

GERMANTOWN in Shelby county wants to be incorporated.

STOCK MARKET.

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